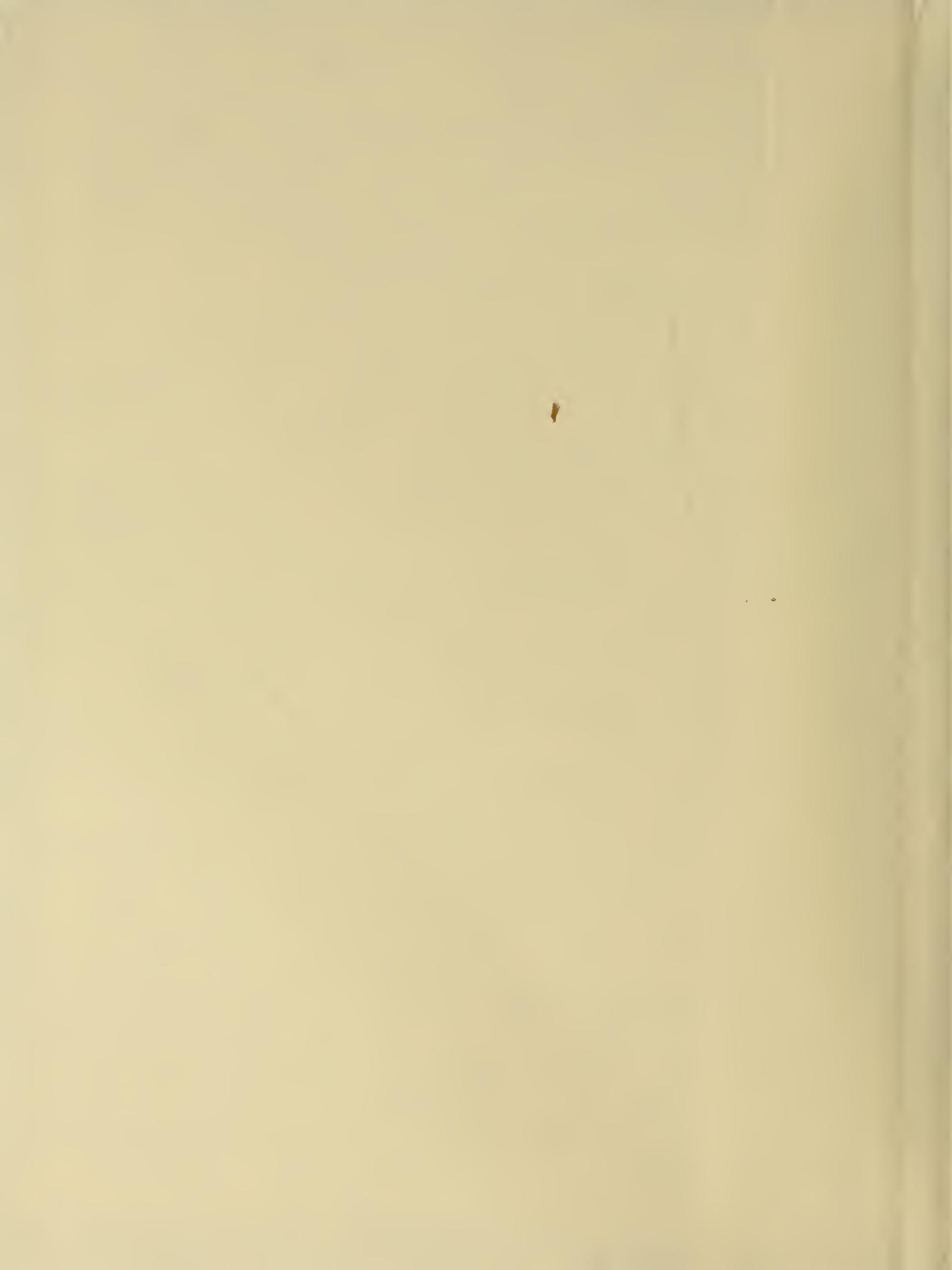


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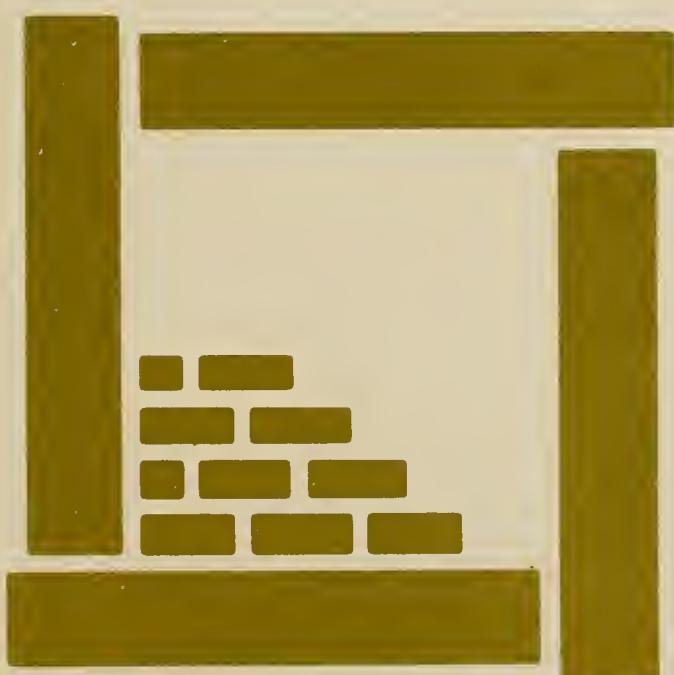
Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-27

INDUSTRY SERIES

Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries

Industry 6552



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982

Census of
Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series C82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



U.S. Department
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1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-27

INDUSTRY SERIES

Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries

Industry 6552

Issued December 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
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CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum x_i / p_i}{n_c}$$

$$i = 1$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

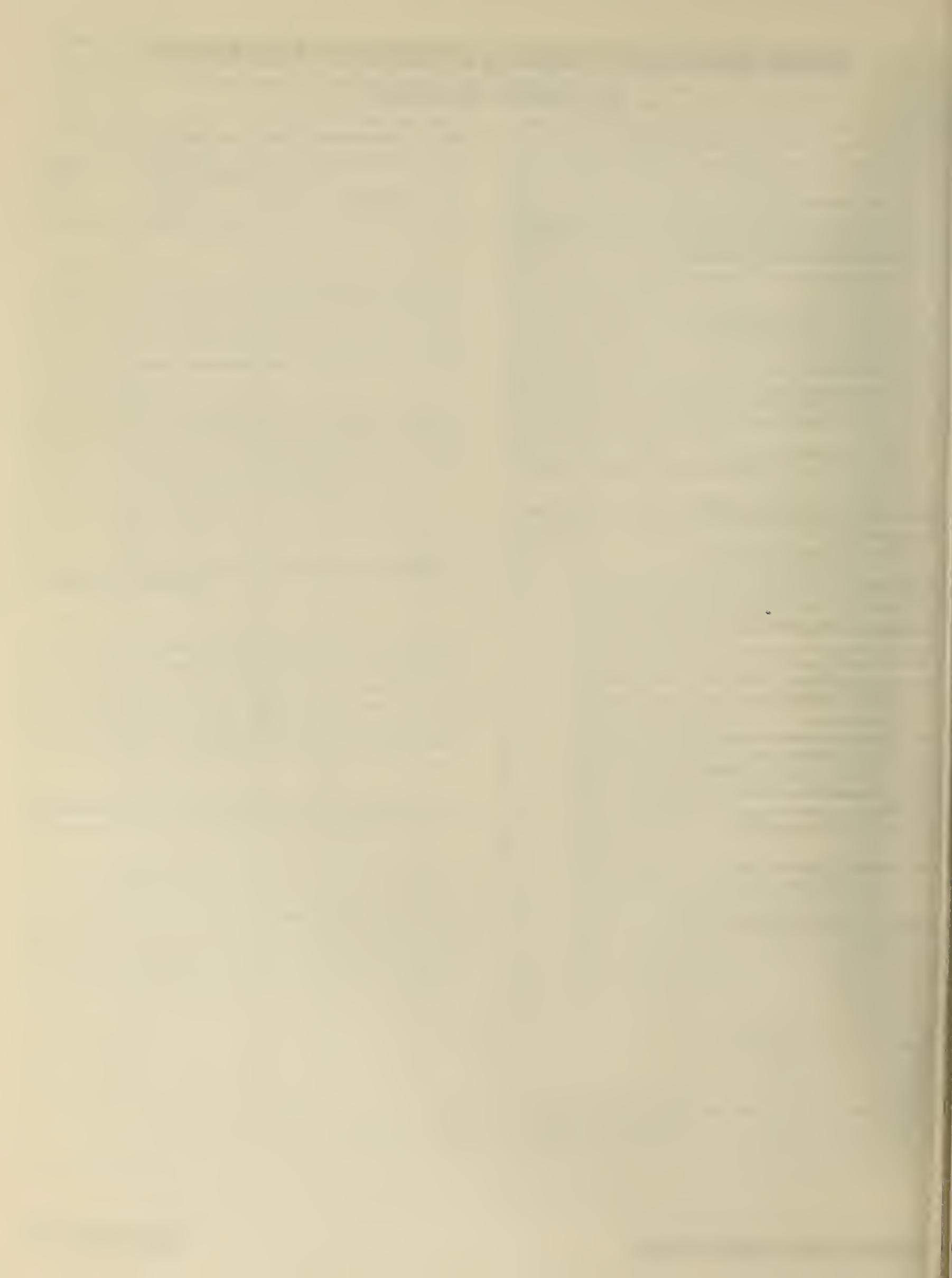
Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1		5	6	
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1		5	6	
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2		1		5	
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9				6	8
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9		5	6	8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9		5	6	
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1		5	6	
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1		5	6	8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2			5	6	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1		5	6	2, 7, 10
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1		5	6	8
Value added	1, 2	1		5	6	8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1		5	6	
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1		5	6	8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.



Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries

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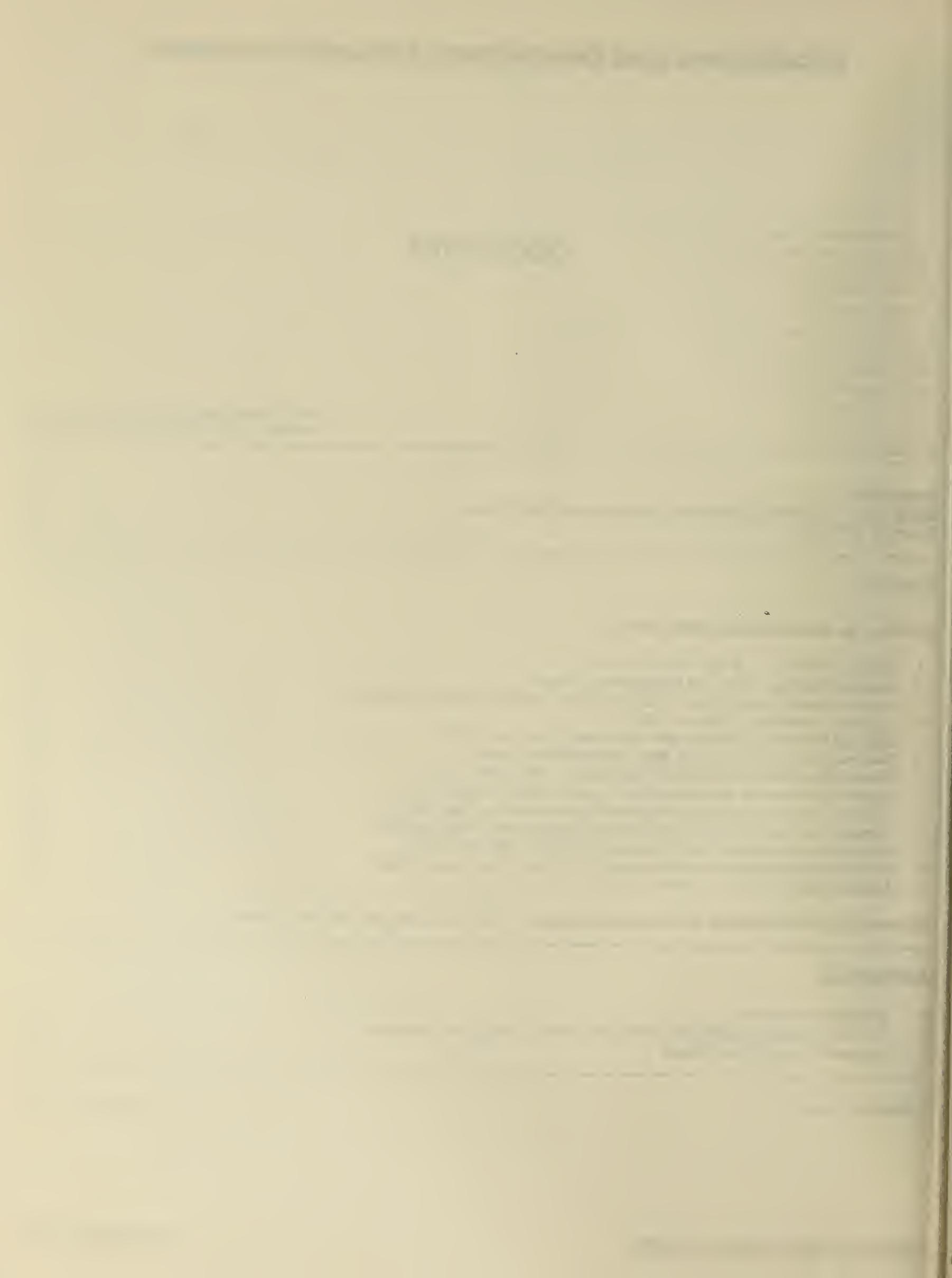
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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 5,925 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$3.4 billion, of which \$2.0 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$747 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$1.3 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$1.0 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$351 million for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$76.1 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 12 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 71 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 3 percent from 1977 to a total of 40 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$569 million. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 6.2 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 6.3 million hours.

Payments of \$108 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 3,200 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982								
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†	
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers				
A	B	C	D	E		F	G	H	
United States	6 925	40 183	15 142	568 664	157 399	25 237	2 009 890	1 262 538	
Alabama	86	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Alaska	23	178	86	2 260	804	86	6 703	6 618	
Arizona	116	1 008	347	14 524	3 388	539	48 332	33 312	
Arkansas	45	511	176	(D)	1 601	271	12 268	11 481	
California	1 129	6 533	3 383	120 253	33 344	5 359	364 053	260 125	
Colorado	170	1 422	327	20 352	4 181	519	100 255	54 363	
Connecticut	51	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
District of Columbia	17	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Florida	755	5 722	2 497	85 552	27 295	4 375	279 181	206 255	
Georgia	160	1 271	481	15 957	5 803	803	86 688	36 949	
Hawaii	53	323	94	4 840	1 327	165	22 722	12 755	
Idaho	33	76	22	755	180	19	2 693	2 059	
Illinois	159	950	353	16 149	3 851	538	42 628	31 332	
Indiana	53	234	63	3 226	500	104	6 917	6 129	
Iowa	38	140	75	1 684	928	123	23 896	(D)	
Kansas	30	195	22	2 119	198	*28	5 670	4 255	
Kentucky	64	176	125	1 867	1 171	208	7 013	5 502	
Louisiana	97	541	162	6 387	1 011	167	28 410	19 223	
Maine	12	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	6	1 016	698	
Maryland	76	616	229	11 066	2 671	178	29 813	19 741	
Massachusetts	99	688	372	6 580	3 041	415	15 615	9 204	
Michigan	82	310	117	4 388	1 029	160	12 582	9 861	
Minnesota	86	241	86	3 613	866	120	12 900	9 882	
Mississippi	30	249	84	3 200	1 128	142	6 046	(D)	
Missouri	102	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Montana	30	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Nebraska	*8	10	*5	107	35	*4	455	327	
Nevada	82	637	(S)	11 276	1 118	144	39 718	29 417	
New Hampshire	27	*105	*57	*1 169	*496	*129	3 815	2 952	
New Jersey	94	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
New Mexico	31	323	*108	3 672	1 006	*221	10 861	8 439	
New York	190	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
North Carolina	148	622	185	7 595	1 747	343	37 247	22 645	
North Dakota	*7	*37	(S)	*576	(S)	(S)	*1 821	*1 743	
Ohio	128	659	274	9 255	2 512	480	31 281	24 594	
Oklahoma	67	323	82	4 438	696	140	15 323	11 423	
Oregon	86	196	86	2 921	768	149	9 023	5 087	
Pennsylvania	127	536	143	5 691	1 412	223	22 350	17 209	
Rhode Island	14	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	
South Carolina	84	1 289	501	16 927	5 197	848	55 868	34 176	
South Dakota	*6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Tennessee	99	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Texas	848	6 120	2 137	95 480	25 202	3 844	446 892	195 566	
Utah	63	270	(S)	4 160	537	58	18 091	13 051	
Vermont	*8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Virginia	186	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Washington	140	400	189	5 319	2 222	321	16 070	11 417	
West Virginia	32	104	54	993	571	102	2 628	2 158	
Wisconsin	57	98	35	976	233	35	2 921	2 341	
Wyoming	28	109	43	1 047	354	53	3 119	2 287	

1982—Con.

1977

Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment	
									I	J	K		
1 018 890	426 823	747 354	17 502	70 905	1 214 018	39 001	1 812 184	747 516	1	1	2	U.S.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	560	20 394	10 018	—	—	—	Ala.	
5 727	1 932	1 885	87	347	5 043	85	3 154	1 534	24	14	8	Alaska	
28 890	11 300	15 020	813	2 000	28 543	1 172	88 936	38 798	4	7	22	Ariz.	
9 955	2 878	787	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	7	4	—	Ark.	
218 462	83 142	103 928	3 438	18 511	231 727	4 556	296 789	118 292	3	3	2	Calif.	
45 256	15 697	45 892	884	2 268	52 324	837	50 011	*13 888	8	7	5	Colo.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	141	11 374	4 121	—	—	—	Conn.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	57	*1 351	*811	—	—	—	Del.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	D.C.	
187 465	63 422	72 906	1 631	5 640	181 685	7 923	210 814	89 549	3	3	5	Fla.	
27 513	12 369	29 739	458	2 021	33 965	1 263	28 177	9 346	8	9	2	Ga.	
10 361	4 118	9 967	198	209	10 171	607	30 865	21 560	8	4	14	Hawaii	
1 631	568	634	30	69	1 925	201	10 015	5 727	22	22	15	Idaho	
28 255	9 881	11 296	187	1 224	23 932	1 819	158 446	45 294	5	8	7	Ill.	
5 413	2 083	2 788	102	434	8 592	606	33 047	14 591	14	9	20	Ind.	
(D)	4 798	(D)	20	117	11 811	142	4 850	2 501	13	—	31	Iowa	
3 357	1 585	1 615	55	11	3 591	193	7 564	3 837	10	10	18	Kans.	
4 280	1 561	1 511	131	223	4 289	183	11 268	5 954	19	15	22	Ky.	
15 845	8 873	7 187	181	1 363	17 221	511	22 161	9 659	13	14	10	La.	
505	234	318	4	19	740	88	3 971	1 341	—	39	(W) Maine		
17 041	5 302	10 072	533	1 643	19 345	411	18 682	*4 564	10	8	8	Md.	
5 795	4 906	8 411	107	400	13 271	(S)	(S)	(S)	8	14	11	Mass.	
8 020	3 264	2 701	111	657	9 488	776	26 251	13 639	11	13	5	Mich.	
7 932	2 850	3 018	103	264	5 646	378	15 315	7 992	17	18	28	Minn.	
4 539	1 689	(D)	56	(D)	5 581	231	8 628	3 860	4	—	—	Miss.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	778	38 620	17 980	—	—	—	Mo.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	*64	*877	327	—	—	—	Mont.	
234	111	128	(D)	(D)	(D)	*135	78	3 628	1 012	35	27	—	Nebr.
21 860	8 435	10 301	87	702	27 418	266	17 979	(D)	9	9	40	Nev.	
*3 000	*1 143	663	41	152	2 984	214	18 458	5 081	44	39	21	N.H.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	380	34 549	13 586	—	—	—	N.J.	
7 272	2 274	2 422	283	425	7 263	252	9 211	8 026	21	28	30	N. Mex.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	N.Y.	
17 870	7 878	14 602	188	944	15 199	851	29 150	9 293	18	12	9	N.C.	
*1 464	*320	78	*22	—	564	(S)	(S)	(S)	73	73	—	N. Dak.	
21 177	5 788	8 887	334	887	18 287	1 013	64 936	27 453	6	7	11	Ohio	
9 787	2 967	3 900	45	383	7 639	323	13 031	8 496	12	13	9	Okla.	
*2 552	*3 370	*3 956	*170	217	8 574	366	27 329	11 044	15	9	11	Oreg.	
14 391	4 483	5 141	138	354	10 571	(S)	(S)	(S)	10	9	18	Pa.	
(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	R.I.	
32 935	9 015	21 692	717	2 050	30 771	364	8 643	(D)	7	7	2	S.C.	
(D)	(D)	462	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	S. Dak.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	917	30 125	11 568	—	—	—	Tenn.	
143 944	87 763	251 326	3 923	15 375	213 380	4 114	171 516	70 527	2	3	5	Tex.	
11 139	2 455	5 040	269	188	8 389	552	30 757	14 099	7	7	22	Utah	
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	40	1 313	(D)	—	—	—	Vt.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1 270	50 034	21 585	—	—	—	Va.	
10 065	2 804	4 653	126	293	8 737	772	43 932	24 960	11	15	18	Wash.	
1 829	543	870	(D)	(D)	(D)	180	3 774	1 043	25	24	—	W. Va.	
1 906	752	580	*56	136	1 826	(S)	(S)	(S)	18	26	36	Wis.	
1 842	804	632	16	91	2 186	64	2 743	(D)	16	18	14	Wyo.	

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	5 925	5 076	7 914	5 401	2	3	3	4
Number of establishments in business at end of year	5 730	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	732	1 748	1 833	1 215	6	7	7	6
All employees**	40 183	39 001	62 314	22 508	2	3	2	2
Construction workers:								
March	14 303	15 428	19 127	7 329	1	3	3	3
May	15 405	1 877	2 191	8 946	1	3	3	3
August	15 276	19 143	25 263	9 877	2	3	3	3
November	14 867	16 621	22 224	7 911	2	3	3	3
Average	15 142	17 516	22 389	8 525	1	3	3	3
Other employees:								
March	22 228	19 984	36 570	13 198	1	3	2	2
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	6 160	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	6 737	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	6 290	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	6 049	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	25 237	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	568 684	414 002	476 746	149 234	1	3	2	2
Payroll, construction workers	157 399	149 658	151 433	52 521	1	3	3	3
Payroll, other employees	411 264	264 343	325 313	96 987	1	3	2	2
First quarter payroll, all employees	135 557	89 354	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	107 998	67 183	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	77 518	42 689	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	30 480	24 474	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	3 424 531	3 042 515	3 128 073	1 176 861	1	3	2	4
Total construction receipts	2 008 890	1 812 184	1 318 879	474 565	1	4	3	7
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	41 072	25 604	59 134	8 029	7	10	9	20
Land receipts ¹	1 231 484	1 058 681	1 598 510	647 836	1	3	3	3
Other business receipts	163 177	171 870	212 884	54 640	2	4	2	5
Net construction receipts†	1 262 536	1 053 473	516 256	206 578	1	4	6	12
Value added††	1 016 890	747 516	367 401	157 373	1	4	6	15
Selected payments	1 174 177	1 236 338	1 144 162	371 979	1	4	3	5
Materials, components, and supplies ²	350 675	419 677	341 739	103 798	2	4	4	5
Construction work subcontracted to others	747 354	758 711	602 423	268 242	1	4	4	6
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	76 148	57 950	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	24 993	19 027	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	4 714	5 280	(NA)	(NA)	4	9	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	39 423	23 329	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	7 017	10 304	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	17 502	15 781	(NA)	(NA)	3	4	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	7 577	9 015	28 783	7 411	3	5	3	9
For structures	9 925	6 745	(NA)	(NA)	3	4	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	64 335	49 919	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	20 092	16 994	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	8 263	6 858	(NA)	(NA)	4	5	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	35 979	28 066	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	2 008 890	1 812 184	1 318 879	474 565	1	4	3	7
Government owned	(S)	(S)	(S)	(NA)	-	-	-	(NA)
Privately owned	(S)	(S)	(S)	(NA)	-	-	-	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll:
1982 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 244 277	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	70 905	131 423	218 186	53 105	2	6	8	7
New	53 989	120 901	197 783	48 745	3	8	8	8
Used	18 918	10 522	20 373	4 360	2	14	7	15
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	101 184	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	1 214 018	918 984	906 544	(NA)	1	3	4	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	98 872	57 328	82 047	(NA)	1	3	4	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	772 549	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	32 119	91 544	158 214	32 821	4	15	10	13
New structures and related facilities	30 455	85 500	150 204	30 894	5	7	10	8
Used structures and related facilities	1 664	6 044	8 010	1 727	10	24	11	19
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	70 857	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	733 812	821 088	824 658	(NA)	1	4	8	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	38 742	26 486	28 882	(NA)	1	4	6	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	471 728	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land	38 785	39 880	59 952	20 484	2	7	7	11
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	23 533	35 402	47 589	17 851	3	6	6	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use	10 247	11 977	(NA)	(NA)	5	8	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	15 251	4 478	12 363	2 633	2	8	9	21
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets	30 307	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	480 206	297 896	281 886	(NA)	1	3	8	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year	60 129	30 841	33 165	(NA)	1	3	5	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	5 925	2
Total construction receipts	2 009 890	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	(S)	-
Total construction receipts	(S)	-
Inventories ¹ :		
End of 1982, total	(S)	-
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	(S)	-
Amount of LIFO reserve	(S)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	(S)	-
End of 1981, total	(S)	-
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	(S)	-
Amount of LIFO reserve	(S)	-
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	(S)	-
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	(S)	-
Total construction receipts	(S)	-

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices.]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—									1,000 employees or more
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees		
1982											
Number of establishments -----	5 925	4 519	707	354	236	85	29	13	-	-	1
All employees** -----	40 183	8 103	4 518	4 697	8 981	4 653	3 982	7 248	-	-	0
Payroll, all employees -----	568 664	98 878	85 407	87 999	96 922	68 383	56 370	114 907	-	-	0
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	25 237	5 383	2 785	2 752	4 505	2 143	2 117	5 569	-	-	0
All business receipts -----	3 424 531	591 331	393 002	463 739	560 258	365 148	352 330	698 725	-	-	0
Total construction receipts -----	2 009 890	347 664	232 236	278 578	330 823	217 004	207 881	397 703	-	-	0
Net construction receipts† -----	1 262 536	242 639	159 673	157 611	229 940	151 110	151 859	176 104	-	-	0
Value added†† -----	1 018 890	198 290	127 890	122 967	184 852	114 442	141 111	129 336	-	-	0
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	426 823	77 718	53 109	56 405	69 231	53 404	36 286	80 669	-	-	0
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	747 354	104 825	72 363	118 787	107 883	85 894	56 022	221 599	-	-	0
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	17 502	2 943	2 103	2 852	3 009	1 318	1 750	3 528	-	-	0
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	70 905	17 091	8 215	9 061	9 837	8 750	5 142	15 007	-	-	0
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 214 018	262 066	127 655	148 545	200 703	119 149	122 630	233 266	-	-	0
1977											
All employees** -----	39 001	8 738	4 826	5 106	7 435	3 393	3 404	8 098	-	-	0
Total construction receipts -----	1 812 184	332 344	263 351	275 721	325 636	186 633	188 336	242 162	-	-	0
Value added†† -----	747 518	140 753	123 255	122 626	110 281	71 595	52 206	128 799	-	-	0
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	2	4	5	4	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-	-
Net construction receipts† -----	1	3	5	5	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2	5	17	8	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-	-

Note: Underlined data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	5 925	(S)	661	990	1 372	772	471	345	112	66	36
All employees** -----	40 183	(S)	882	1 831	3 783	3 903	4 634	8 175	4 018	4 723	8 041
Payroll, all employees -----	568 664	(S)	8 914	16 634	47 859	56 343	65 889	69 651	56 801	75 519	148 704
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	25 237	(S)	605	962	2 341	2 490	2 605	3 651	2 309	2 747	8 426
All business receipts -----	3 424 531	(S)	23 731	70 772	219 117	273 680	330 348	527 469	383 483	453 748	1 126 423
Total construction receipts -----	2 009 890	(S)	14 071	41 584	127 447	181 732	195 264	312 172	228 093	287 944	652 653
Net construction receipts† -----	1 262 536	(S)	9 784	30 503	91 268	116 849	139 749	209 744	151 605	195 473	311 441
Value added†† -----	1 018 890	(S)	7 363	24 774	75 037	95 724	114 169	182 822	121 809	169 365	242 748
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	426 823	(S)	3 613	9 970	30 515	36 815	43 995	73 178	48 782	52 089	125 795
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	747 354	(S)	4 307	11 081	36 179	44 883	55 515	102 428	78 488	72 471	341 212
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	17 502	(S)	51	325	1 104	1 433	1 711	3 094	2 100	2 380	5 258
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	70 905	(S)	233	761	5 001	6 318	11 393	10 332	5 748	7 717	23 272
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 214 018	(S)	6 783	29 861	83 444	103 294	181 025	194 268	119 267	158 878	348 765
1977											
All employees** -----	39 001	(S)	931	1 663	3 865	3 224	4 637	8 380	5 487	111 944	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	1 812 184	(S)	12 238	32 668	107 968	132 431	214 225	318 201	257 806	(S)	(NA)
Value added†† -----	747 518	(S)	5 345	13 987	44 864	81 031	95 098	123 010	99 870	1302 145	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	-	8	5	4	4	5	5	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	-	6	5	3	5	5	5	1	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2	-	24	19	6	13	4	14	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

*Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts [‡]	2 009 890	(S)	(S)	1	-	-
Building construction	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-
Nonbuilding construction	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-
1977						
Total construction receipts [‡]	1 812 184	(S)	(S)	4	-	-
Building construction	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-
Nonbuilding construction	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	Total construction receipts			Net construction receipts [†]	Value added ^{††}	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
		All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	For all types				A	B	C
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
All establishments	5 925	40 183	568 664	2 009 890	1 826 126	1 262 536	1 018 890	747 354	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type	197	1 627	26 374	101 878	(NA)	46 696	38 141	55 182	5	4
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more	5 728	38 556	542 290	1 908 012	1 826 126	1 215 840	980 748	692 172	1	1

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	5 925	15 142	25 237	14 303	6 160	15 406	6 737
Alabama	86	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Alaska	23	86	86	112	35	76	16
Arizona	118	347	539	381	139	343	143
Arkansas	45	178	271	170	65	181	64
California	1 129	3 383	5 359	2 925	1 183	3 456	1 427
Colorado	170	327	519	305	118	309	123
Connecticut	51	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	17	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Florida	755	2 497	4 375	2 594	1 169	2 589	1 180
Georgia	160	481	803	507	218	488	214
Hawaii	53	94	165	98	48	95	48
Idaho	33	22	19	21	(S)	22	(S)
Illinois	159	353	538	294	115	354	144
Indiana	53	83	104	56	*24	68	28
Iowa	38	75	123	153	65	53	23
Kansas	30	22	*28	21	*8	25	*8
Kentucky	64	125	209	138	57	135	65
Louisiana	97	182	187	145	38	160	42
Maine	12	(D)	8	(D)	5	(D)	-
Maryland	78	229	178	196	39	220	41
Massachusetts	99	372	415	283	83	406	115
Michigan	82	117	160	100	37	128	47
Minnesota	86	86	120	72	28	89	34
Mississippi	30	84	142	81	35	82	37
Missouri	102	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Montana	30	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Nebraska	*8	*5	*4	*5	(S)	*5	(S)
Nevada	62	(S)	144	94	32	100	35
New Hampshire	27	*57	*129	*47	*25	*51	*32
New Jersey	94	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Mexico	31	*108	*221	*115	*57	*110	*88
New York	190	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
North Carolina	148	185	343	198	92	196	98
North Dakota	*7	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Ohio	128	274	480	251	112	283	132
Oklahoma	87	82	140	78	34	66	31
Oregon	86	86	149	66	30	97	42
Pennsylvania	127	143	223	128	53	144	61
Rhode Island	14	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
South Carolina	84	501	848	454	197	527	226
South Dakota	*8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	99	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Texas	848	2 137	3 844	2 007	921	2 190	1 042
Utah	63	(S)	58	51	21	37	*14
Vermont	*8	(D)	(D)	64	(D)	74	(D)
Virginia	186	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Washington	140	189	321	180	79	194	84
West Virginia	32	54	102	45	22	46	*23
Wisconsin	57	35	35	22	(S)	36	*9
Wyoming	28	43	53	42	12	42	12

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—												Location of establishment	
Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
15 278	6 290	14 887	6 048	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	U.S.	
(S) 83	(S) 18	(S) 71	(S) 15	—	22	18	16	33	40	—	37	32	—	—	—	Ala. Alaska	
347	135	333	121	4	5	5	6	4	6	4	7	4	5	6	6	Ariz.	
198	61	172	60	18	9	18	13	19	14	15	10	15	15	13	13	Ark. Calif.	
3 502	1 372	3 428	1 365	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	
377	149	325	127	15	19	15	20	14	21	16	21	17	17	23	23	Colo. Conn.	
(S) —	(S) —	(S) —	(S) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Del. D.C.	
2 382	1 040	2 329	984	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	Fla.
471	182	446	179	6	6	4	7	4	7	6	9	9	9	11	11	Ga. Hawaii	
88	37	83	35	14	15	13	21	14	21	14	22	15	15	24	24	Idaho	
22	(S) 23	(S) 23	(S) 35	35	38	37	—	35	—	35	—	34	34	—	—	Ill.	
326	124	419	154	6	9	6	13	6	12	6	11	9	9	13	13	Ind.	
61	23	64	26	26	26	26	44	24	35	27	40	28	28	39	39	Iowa Kans.	
54	20	38	13	5	6	2	7	7	19	6	22	9	9	33	33	Ky. La. Maine	
24	7	*12	(S) 34	41	35	35	68	31	66	31	74	46	46	—	—	Mo. Mont.	
116	46	103	39	19	22	19	27	16	25	27	35	35	35	28	28	Mich.	
161	47	219	58	11	16	6	26	7	25	9	25	16	16	29	29	N.J. Nev. N.H.	
(D)	—	(D)	—	—	29	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.Mex. N.Y. N.C. N. Dak.	
237	44	257	50	10	13	10	22	10	20	10	21	12	12	23	23	Md.	
398	107	390	109	6	12	10	16	6	15	7	13	8	8	14	14	Mass.	
117	35	108	39	16	19	17	32	16	28	25	32	32	32	29	29	Mich.	
85	31	90	28	16	21	16	38	15	30	18	32	20	20	37	37	Minn.	
91	38	79	32	5	6	7	15	5	12	5	10	4	4	12	12	Miss.	
(S) 5	(S) 5	(S) 5	(S) —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mo. Mont.	
104	30	121	45	49	69	49	—	49	—	49	—	38	38	38	38	Nebr.	
*63	*32	*60	*37	53	58	53	61	49	63	55	63	50	50	65	65	N.H. Nev.	
(S) *118	(S) *80	(S) 91	(S) 46	43	45	45	50	45	47	44	47	38	38	42	42	N.J. N. Mex.	
(S) 174	(S) 80	(S) 160	(S) 74	17	19	13	20	15	21	21	28	20	20	27	27	N.Y. N.C.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N. Dak.	
278	117	280	116	6	9	6	13	8	12	6	12	8	8	12	12	Ohio	
83	35	94	38	16	16	16	29	12	28	16	29	18	18	30	30	Okla.	
92	38	89	37	11	14	17	35	10	21	10	21	11	11	24	24	Oreg.	
138	53	143	54	12	15	12	23	12	21	11	22	11	11	22	22	Pa.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.I.	
515	214	495	210	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	6	8	7	7	S.C. S. Dak.	
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tenn.	
(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	Tex.	
2 212	1 002	2 062	678	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	5	3	29	62	Utah	
27	(S)	39	*13	—	31	28	58	23	61	20	—	29	—	62	62	Vt. Va.	
(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	—	—	16	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wash.	
191	61	174	75	15	18	17	23	14	21	16	24	15	15	23	23	W. Va.	
42	*20	79	*36	31	34	33	49	32	46	35	53	40	40	45	45	Wls.	
34	45	44	*11	25	30	25	32	22	64	34	35	35	35	60	60	Wyo.	
46	14	44	13	6	11	6	32	8	32	8	27	8	27	29	29	Wyo.	

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A+F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—				
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State								
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts			A	C	E		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E		
United States	2 009 890	5 807	1 962 237	156	47 653	1 812 184	10.9	1	1	6		
Alabama	10 920	86	10 920	—	—	20 394	-48.5	13	13	—		
Alaska	12 550	23	(D)	1	(D)	3 154	297.9	11	—	—		
Arizona	49 216	116	48 332	*5	884	67 477	-27.1	4	4	16		
Arkansas	12 268	45	12 268	—	—	(S)	(S)	4	4	—		
California	365 382	1 121	(D)	6	(D)	301 513	21.2	3	—	—		
Colorado	99 301	170	99 301	—	—	37 569	184.2	6	6	—		
Connecticut	13 106	48	13 106	—	—	12 874	1.6	6	6	—		
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	*1 221	-100.0	—	—	—		
District of Columbia	5 070	17	(D)	1	(D)	(S)	(S)	14	—	—		
Florida	276 414	743	277 499	6	914	208 176	33.7	3	3	31		
Georgia	64 384	157	64 120	*3	(S)	30 054	114.2	7	7	—		
Hawaii	25 594	52	(D)	1	(D)	30 865	-17.1	3	—	—		
Idaho	2 600	30	2 600	—	—	9 610	-73.5	21	21	—		
Illinois	42 571	159	42 553	*3	(S)	156 215	-72.7	5	5	—		
Indiana	9 197	52	6 915	27	282	(S)	(S)	10	10	4		
Iowa	23 896	38	23 896	—	—	(S)	(S)	3	3	—		
Kansas	5 670	30	5 670	—	—	10 379	-43.4	11	11	—		
Kentucky	7 094	64	7 013	*3	(S)	10 798	-34.3	13	14	—		
Louisiana	26 410	97	26 410	—	—	21 676	21.8	12	12	—		
Maine	1 016	12	1 018	—	—	4 110	-75.3	31	31	—		
Maryland	30 942	70	(D)	4	(D)	23 586	31.2	5	—	—		
Massachusetts	15 925	91	15 090	*3	(S)	(S)	16	16	—	—		
Michigan	13 135	62	(D)	1	(D)	26 251	-50.0	11	—	—		
Minnesota	11 475	80	11 475	—	—	(S)	(S)	17	17	—		
Mississippi	6 020	26	4 457	*6	*1 563	(D)	(D)	23	21	64		
Missouri	29 944	102	(D)	1	(D)	(S)	-11.0	15	—	—		
Montana	(D)	30	2 650	1	(D)	*677	(D)	—	32	—		
Nebraska	455	6	455	—	—	3 626	-87.5	31	31	—		
Nevada	33 316	62	(D)	1	(D)	20 632	61.5	9	—	—		
New Hampshire	3 519	27	2 779	*4	*739	16 497	-78.7	22	25	61		
New Jersey	25 474	67	21 257	20	4 217	33 065	-23.0	6	7	34		
New Mexico	10 975	31	10 861	*3	(S)	9 219	19.0	26	26	—		
New York	45 719	159	43 616	*7	*2 103	(S)	(S)	7	6	48		
North Carolina	37 258	148	37 247	*3	(S)	30 881	20.6	15	15	—		
North Dakota	(S)	*7	(S)	—	—	(S)	(S)	—	—	—		
Ohio	29 487	116	(D)	1	(D)	64 907	-54.6	7	—	—		
Oklahoma	20 338	67	(D)	3	(D)	13 054	55.8	9	—	—		
Oregon	9 227	86	9 023	*3	(S)	26 788	-65.6	24	22	—		
Pennsylvania	25 699	126	(D)	1	(D)	(S)	(S)	6	—	—		
Rhode Island	1 774	14	1 774	—	—	(S)	(S)	25	25	—		
South Carolina	55 868	84	55 868	—	—	9 368	496.4	4	4	—		
South Dakota	(D)	*6	(D)	—	—	(D)	(D)	—	—	—		
Tennessee	16 300	98	16 291	*3	(S)	34 579	-52.9	9	9	—		
Texas	441 048	639	438 176	8	2 670	171 521	157.1	2	2	22		
Utah	14 211	63	14 211	—	—	(S)	(S)	10	10	—		
Vermont	(D)	6	(D)	—	—	(D)	(D)	—	—	—		
Virginia	40 569	165	39 044	*7	*1 525	47 200	-14.0	5	4	62		
Washington	15 981	140	15 865	*3	(S)	43 904	-63.6	13	13	—		
West Virginia	2 951	32	2 828	*3	(S)	5 837	-49.4	21	22	—		
Wisconsin	4 430	57	2 921	*9	*1 509	12 711	-65.1	32	24	66		
Wyoming	3 399	28	(D)	1	(D)	2 661	27.7	16	—	—		

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	3 424 531	3 042 515	1	3
General building contractor	(S)	(S)	-	-
Operative builder	(S)	(S)	-	-
Subdivider and developer	(S)	(S)	-	-
Other activities	(S)	(S)	-	-

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	6.8	7.7	7.9	1
Number of construction workers	2.6	3.5	2.8	1
Number of all other employees	3.8	3.9	4.8	1
Payroll, all employees.....	\$1,000..	96.0	81.5	60.2
Construction worker wages	do..	26.8	29.5	19.1
Other employee salaries	do..	69.4	52.1	41.1
All business receipts	do..	578.0	599.2	395.3
Total construction receipts	do..	339.2	358.9	186.6
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do..	72.0	94.1	43.2
Construction work subcontracted to others	do..	126.1	149.4	101.4
Capital expenditures, other than land	do..	12.0	25.9	27.8
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do..	204.9	181.0	114.8
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do..	14.2	10.8	7.7
All business receipts	do..	85.2	78.0	50.2
Value added††	do..	25.4	19.2	6.2
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do..	10.4	8.5	6.8
Total construction receipts	do..	132.7	103.5	58.9
Construction worker hours	thousand..	1.7	(NA)	(NA)
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000..	18.5	13.2	8.9
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees283	.228	.362
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels212	.259	.258
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others372	.419	.609
Capital expenditures, other than land035	.073	.185
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures009	.009	(NA)

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	6.8	14.2	1.7	132.7	.283	.212	.372	.035	.009
Alabama	(D)	(D)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Alaska	7.7	12.7	1.0	101.2	.260	.222	.217	.040	.008
Arizona	6.5	14.4	1.6	139.3	.301	.234	.311	.041	.013
Arkansas	11.4	(D)	1.5	68.9	(D)	.235	.064	(D)	(D)
California	7.6	14.1	1.6	107.6	.330	.228	.286	.045	.009
Colorado	6.4	14.3	1.6	308.6	.203	.157	.458	.023	.009
Connecticut	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(S)
Florida	7.6	15.0	1.6	111.6	.308	.227	.261	.020	.007
Georgia	7.9	12.6	1.7	138.6	.239	.185	.446	.030	.007
Hawaii	8.0	15.0	1.6	241.7	.213	.181	.439	.009	.009
Idaho	2.4	9.7	.9	122.4	.280	.211	.235	.026	.011
Illinois	8.0	17.0	1.5	120.6	.379	.227	.265	.029	.004
Indiana	4.4	13.6	1.7	142.0	.362	.234	.313	.049	.011
Iowa	3.7	12.0	1.6	316.6	.070	.201	(D)	.005	.001
Kansas	8.5	10.9	*1.3	266.6	.361	.270	.275	.002	.009
Kentucky	5.6	10.6	1.7	56.1	.269	.223	.218	.032	.019
Louisiana	5.6	11.6	1.0	145.1	.242	.280	.272	.052	.007
Maine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.230	.313	.019	.004
Maryland	10.5	13.6	.8	130.2	.371	.176	.338	.055	.016
Massachusetts	8.9	12.5	1.1	42.0	.549	.314	.411	.026	.007
Michigan	3.6	14.2	1.3	107.5	.349	.259	.215	.052	.009
Minnesota	2.8	15.6	1.4	150.0	.298	.221	.234	.021	.008
Mississippi	8.3	12.9	1.7	95.6	.398	.210	(D)	(D)	.007
Missouri	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Montana	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Nebraska	*1.3	10.7	*.8	*91.0	.235	.244	.281	(D)	(D)
Nevada	10.3	17.7	1.3	(S)	.284	.212	.259	.018	.002
New Hampshire	*3.9	*11.1	*2.3	*63.4	*323	*316	.183	.042	.011
New Jersey	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
New Mexico	10.4	11.4	2.0	100.6	.338	.209	.223	.039	.027
New York	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
North Carolina	4.2	12.2	1.9	201.3	.204	.206	.392	.025	.005
North Dakota	*5.3	*15.6	(S)	(S)	*316	*176	*.043	-	*.012
Ohio	5.1	14.0	1.6	114.2	.296	.185	.213	.028	.011
Oklahoma	3.7	13.7	1.7	186.9	.290	.193	.255	.025	.003
Oregon	2.3	14.9	1.7	104.9	.324	*373	*438	.024	*.019
Pennsylvania	4.2	11.0	1.6	156.3	.264	.201	.230	.016	.006
Rhode Island	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Carolina	15.3	13.1	1.7	111.5	.303	.181	.388	.037	.013
South Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Texas	9.4	15.6	1.8	209.1	.214	.196	.582	.034	.009
Utah	4.3	15.4	1.5	(S)	.230	.136	.279	.093	.015
Vermont	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Virginia	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Washington	2.9	13.3	1.7	85.0	.331	.175	.290	.018	.006
West Virginia	3.3	9.5	1.9	52.4	.351	.192	.237	(D)	(D)
Wisconsin	1.7	10.0	1.0	83.5	.334	.257	.199	.047	*.019
Wyoming	3.9	9.6	1.2	72.5	.336	.258	.267	.029	.005

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts".)

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value—acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (Includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

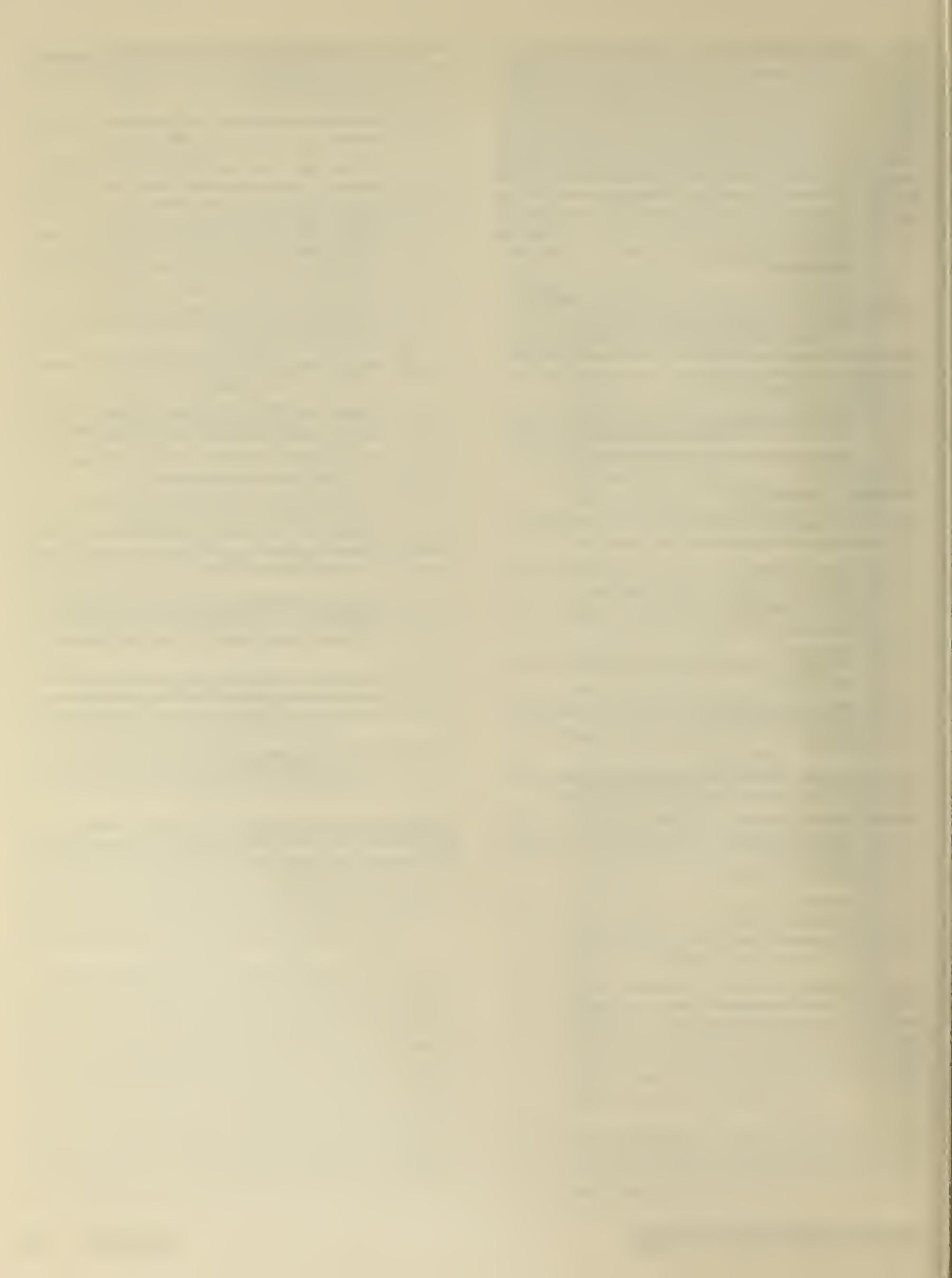
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

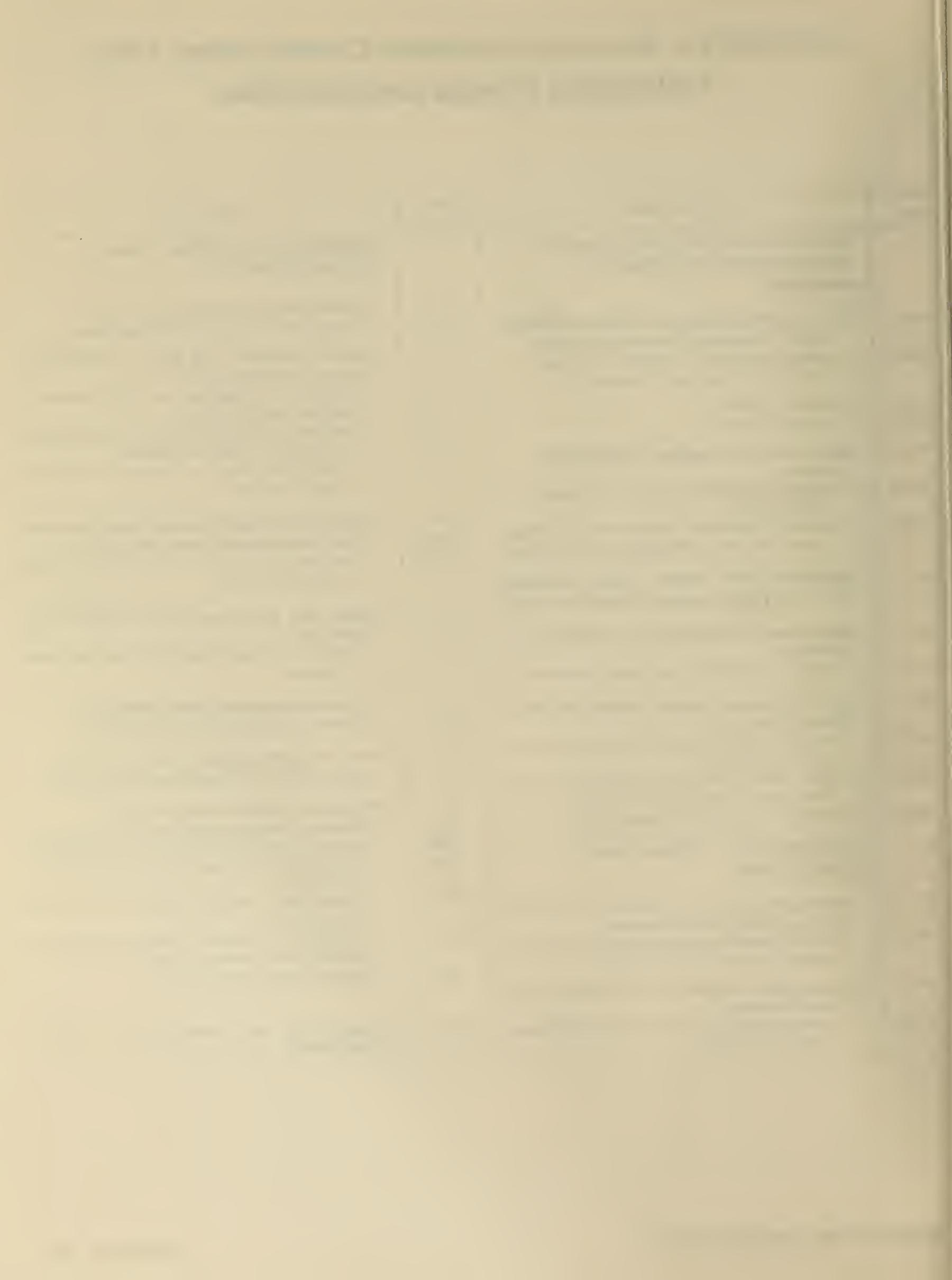
- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
1542		1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors		
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES



APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington



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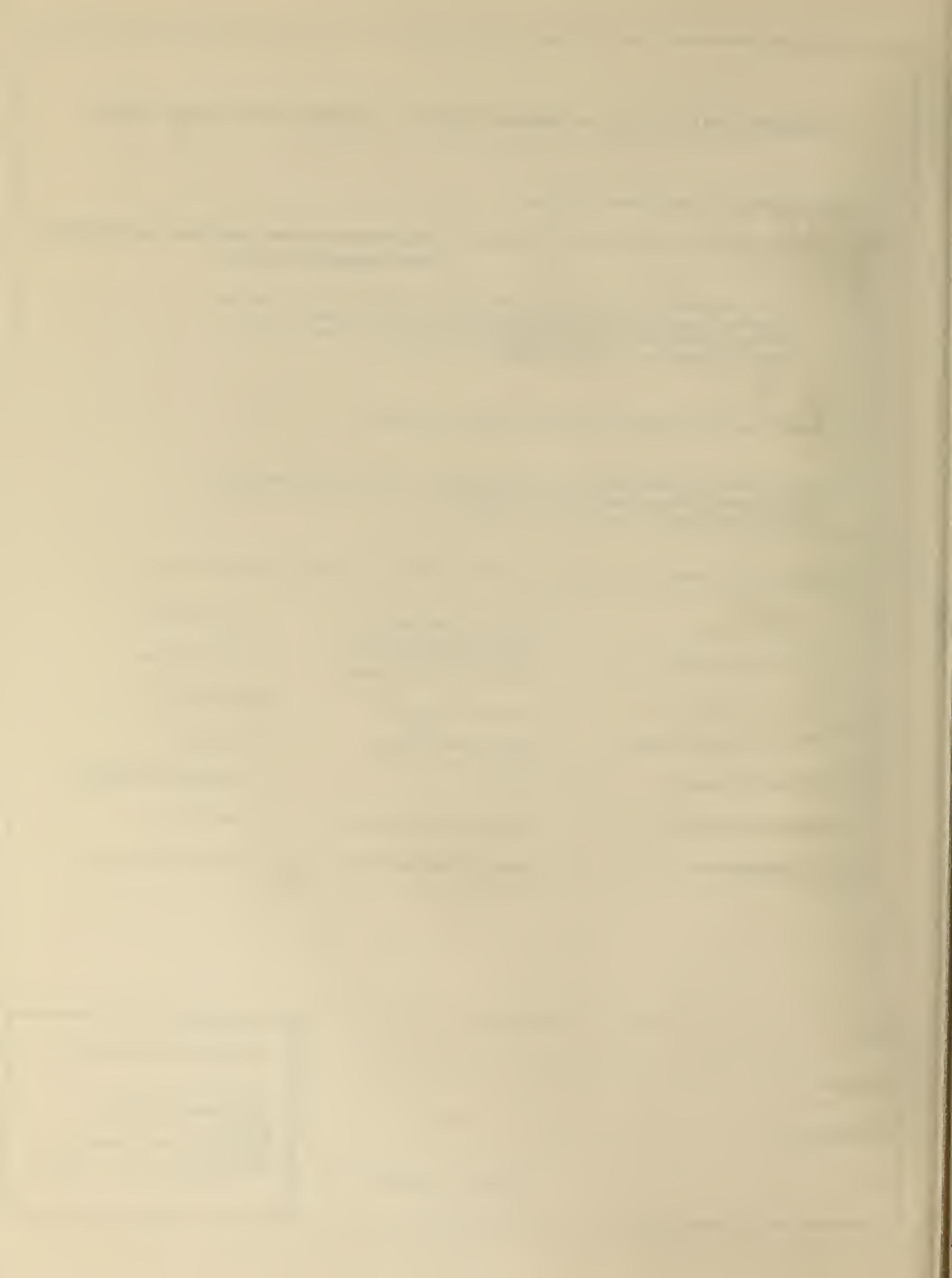
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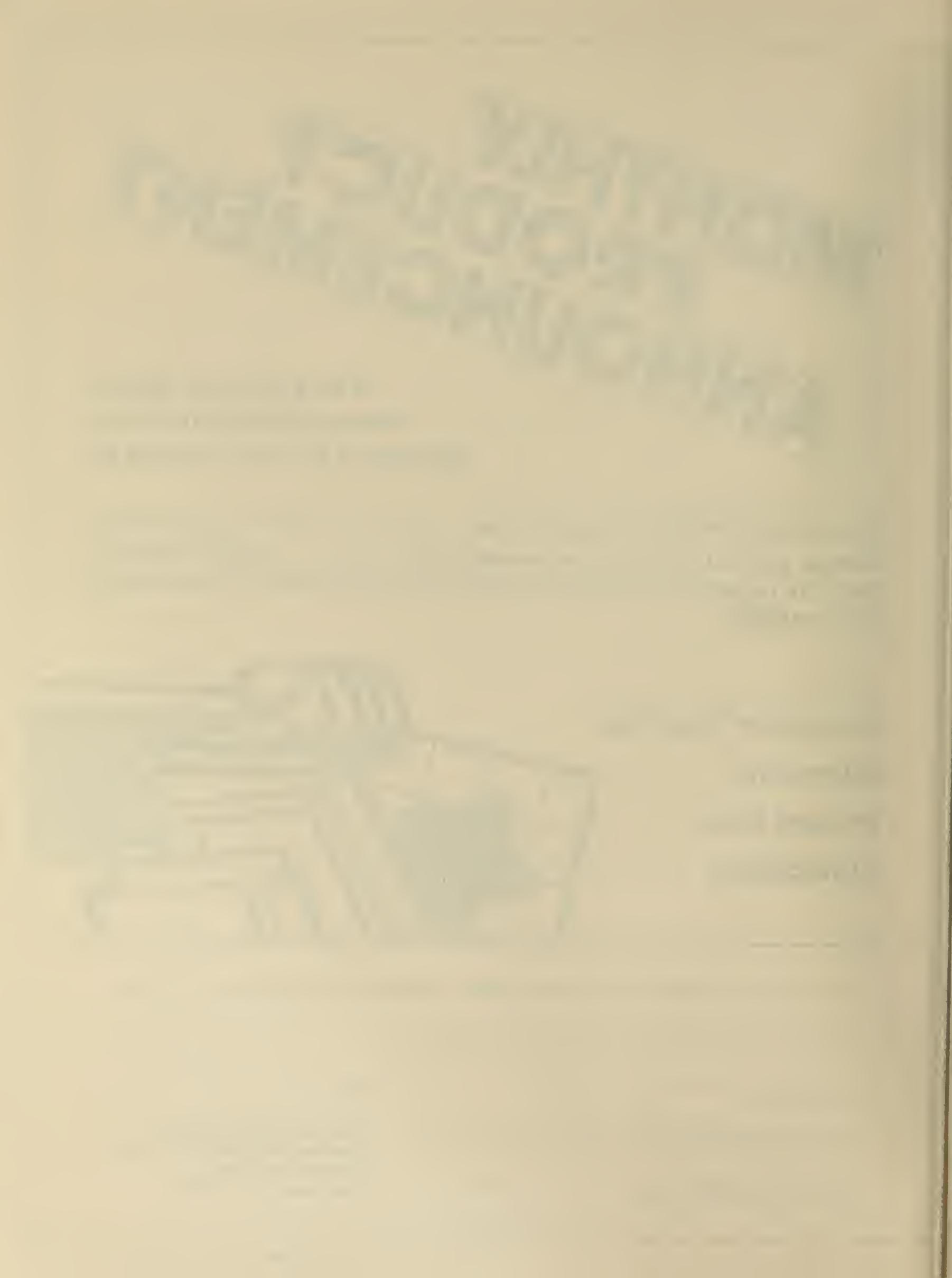
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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